Infantryman in May 1978. Most recently, he served a rotation in Operation Iraqi Freedom, as Division Command Sergeant Major for the 101st Airborne.

Command Sergeant Major Hill has held a myriad of assignments which include: 2nd Battalion, 1st Infantry, 9th Infantry Division, Fort Lewis Washington; 3rd Battalion, 5th Infantry, 193rd Infantry Brigade, Fort Kobbe, Panama; two tours with 2nd Battalion, 327th Infantry Regiment and one with 3rd Battalion, 327th Infantry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Kentucky; 4th Training Brigade and United States Army Noncommissioned Officer Academy and Drill Sergeant School, Fort Knox, Kentucky; United States Corps of Cadets, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York; 1st Battalion (Mechanized), 9th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Hovey, Republic of Korea; Staff and Faculty, United States Army Sergeants Major Academy, Fort Bliss, Texas; Headquarters 1st Battalion, 502nd Infantry Regiment and Headquarters 2nd Brigade, 502nd Infantry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault).

Command Sergeant Major Hill has occupied a multitude of positions: Rifleman to Command Sergeant Major in infantry units, Scout Platoon Sergeant, Battalion Operations Sergeant, Tactical Noncommissioned Officer (USMA), Drill Sergeant, Drill Sergeant Instructor, and as a Faculty Advisor at the United States Army Sergeants Major Academy in Fort Bliss, Texas. He also served as Task Force CSM for TF 1–502 Infantry, Multinational Force and Observers, Sinai, Egypt.

Command Sergeant Major Hill's military and civilian education is comprised of the Primary Noncommissioned Officers Course, Basic Noncommissioned Officers Course, Advanced Noncommissioned Officers Course, First Sergeant Course, Drill Sergeant School, Air Assault School, Rappel Master Course, Master Fitness Trainers Course, and Sniper School. He is a graduate of the United States Army Sergeants Major Academy, Class 48. Command Sergeant Major Hill also holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Liberal Arts from St. Thomas Aquinas College in Sparkill, New York.

In recognition of his honorable service, Command Sergeant Major Hill has received numerous awards and decorations, including the Bronze Star Medal, Meritorious Service Medal (five Oak Leaf Clusters), the Army Achievement Medal (four Oak Leaf Clusters), the Noncommissioned Officers Development Ribbon (Fourth Award), the Good Conduct Medal (Seventh Award), the National Defense Service Medal, the Army Service Ribbon, the Overseas Service Ribbon (Second Award), the NATO Medal, the Kosovo Campaign Medal, the Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal, the Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, the Korean Defense Service Medal and the Multinational Force and Observers Medal (Second Award). In addition, he holds the Expert Infantryman's Badge, the Air Assault Badge, and the Drill Sergeant Identification Badge.

Command Sergeant Major Hill is married to the former Sharon Patton. They have one son, Curtis, and one grandson, Camron.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great privilege to honor Command Sergeant Major Marvin L. Hill for his distinguished service to our nation. He has demonstrated a laudable degree of leadership, courage, and hard work.

INTRODUCTION OF THE H.R. 28, THE HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPUTING REVITALIZATION ACT OF 2005

HON. JUDY BIGGERT
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, January 4, 2005

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the High-Performance Computing—or HPC—Revitalization Act of 2005, which will ensure that America remains a leader in the development and use of supercomputers.

When we think of how computers affect our lives, we probably think of the work we do on our office desktop machines, or maybe the Internet surfing we do in our spare time. We don't normally think of the enormous contribution that supercomputers—also called high performance computers—make to the world around us.

These powerful machines are used in the development of pharmaceuticals, in modeling the earth's climate, in applications critical to ensuring our national and homeland security, and to strengthen our economic competitiveness. High-performance computers also are central to maintaining U.S. leadership in many scientific fields. Computational science complements theory and experimentation in fields such as plasma physics and fusion, astrophysics, nuclear physics, and genomics.

Mr. Speaker, dramatic scientific and commercial breakthroughs will require increasing computing power by a factor of a hundred, or in some cases, by a factor of a thousand. While attaining these increases may seem daunting, the history of computer development has taught us that with a sustained commitment to research, such gains are within our reach.

For nearly three years, Japan was home to the world's fastest supercomputer, the Earth Simulator. But during those years, the United States remained a leader in high performance computing as home to many of the world's fastest supercomputers. For example, a list of the world's fastest computers released last spring documented that 10 of the top 20 supercomputers were in the United States at that time.

Then, just two months ago, the United States regained the lead when IBM's Blue Gene/L supercomputer was recognized as the fastest computer in the world. IBM and the U.S. supercomputing industry are to be commended for their impressive accomplishments.

These are accomplishments upon which we must build if the United States is to retain its leading role in the development and use of supercomputers.

That's why my legislation updates an important law not revised since it passed in 1991. The HPC Revitalization Act of 2005 clarifies the federal government's role in supporting supercomputing research and development in the United States. More specifically, my bill does four things:

First, it requires that federal agencies provide the U.S. research community access to the most advanced high-performance computing systems, and technical support for their users.

Second, there's more to supercomputing than building big machines. That's why the bill requires federal agencies to support all aspects of high-performance computing for scientific and engineering applications, including: Software, algorithm and applications development; Development of technical standards; and Education and training.

Third, the bill requires the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy to direct an interagency planning process to develop and maintain a research, development, and deployment roadmap for the provision of high-performance computing resources for the U.S. research community. This provision will help ensure an ongoing, robust planning process for our national high-performance computing efforts.

Finally, the bill clarifies the missions of each of the federal agencies that have a role in developing or using High Performance Computing.

Mr. Speaker, at a full committee hearing on May 13 of last year, Dr. John Marburger, Director of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, communicated the Administration's support for this bill.

Dr. Marburger and the Bush Administration recognize that we can't have world-class science if we don't have world-class computers. We cannot imagine the kinds of problems that the supercomputers of tomorrow will be able to solve. But we can imagine the kind of problems we will have if we fail to provide researchers in the United States with the computing resources they need to remain world-class.

That's why the House passed this same bill in the 109th Congress. It will guide federal agencies in providing needed support to high-performance computing and its user communities. Our nation's scientific enterprise, and our economy, will be the stronger for it.

To conclude, I want to recognize the bill's cosponsors, Chairman SHERWOOD BOEHLERT and Congressman LINCOLN DAVIS, and thank them for their support. I hope the rest of my colleagues will again support this legislation when it comes to the floor for consideration in the 109th Congress. With your help, we will ensure that the United States maintains its distinction as home to the world's most powerful computer.

THE LIFE OF FATHER MAC

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, January 4, 2005

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and reflect the life of Monsignor Ignatius McDermott, who many called Father Mac, a Chicago Priest who helped thousands of people with drug and alcohol abuse.

Father Mac was born on Chicago's South Side in 1909 to an Irish Catholic family. He attended St. Gabriel Catholic School and then graduated from the former Visitation Catholic School. He was ordained in 1936 after studying at Quigley Preparatory Seminary and Mundelein's St. Mary of the Lake Seminary.

During his leave from the seminary in 1930, Father Mac traveled daily through "Skid Row" to get to his job at Arlington Park racetrack. From his daily encounters of seeing the despair of alcohol and substance abuse, he